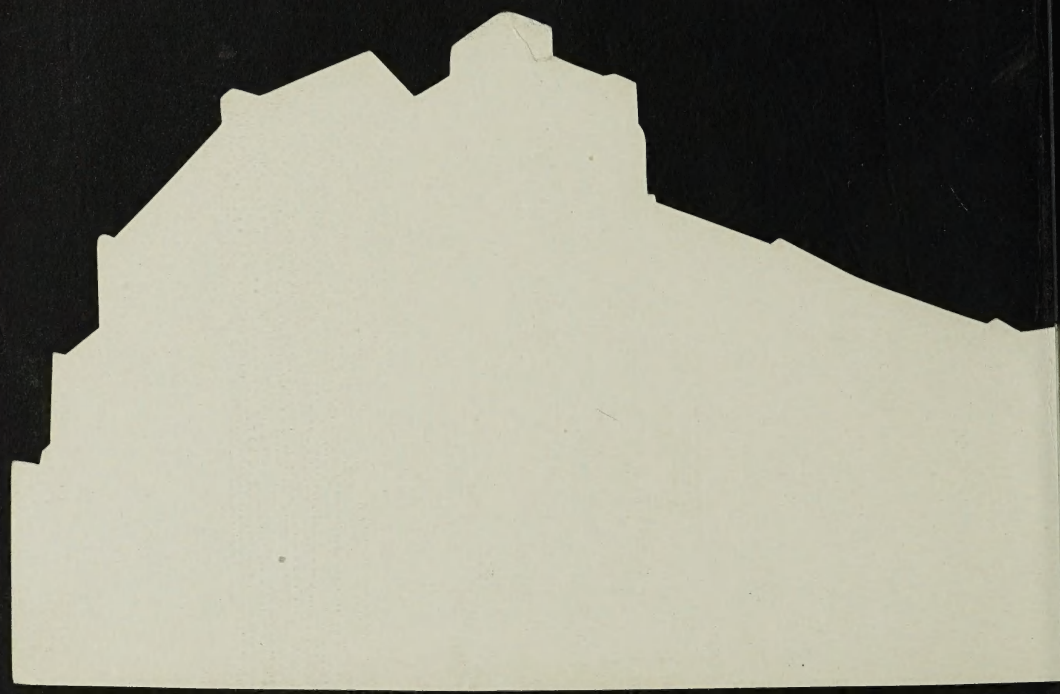




Misc
THIS IS THE HOUSE THE BAPTISTS BUILT 1680
N.A.B.H.M.S

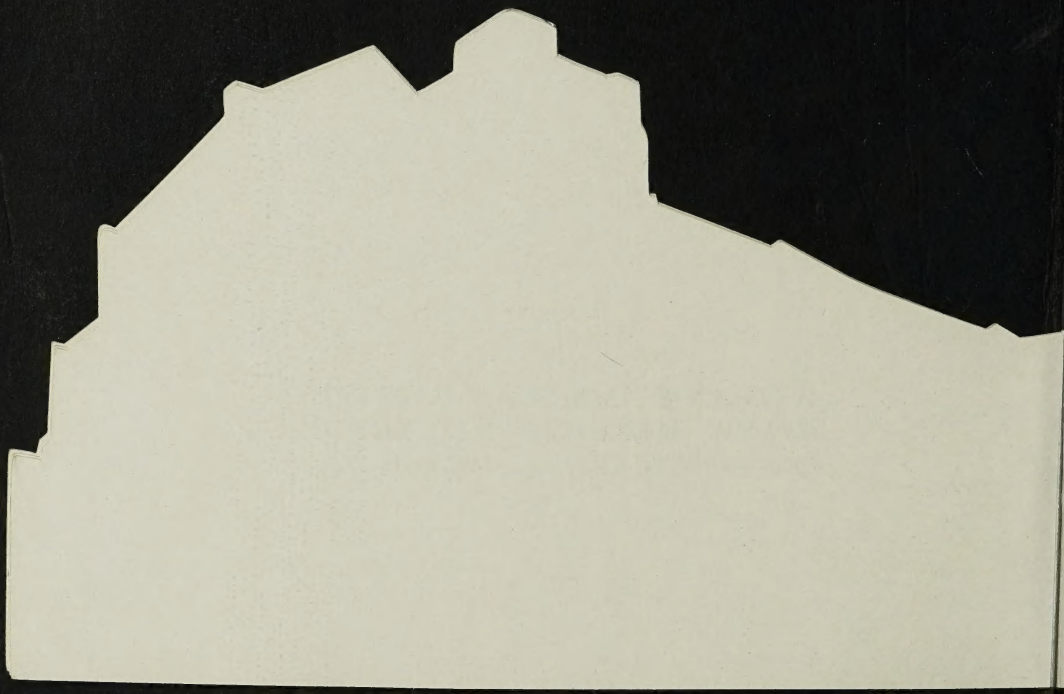


*THIS IS THE RECORD OF THE WORK
OF THE SOCIETY, IN BRIEF, AS
DIRECTED FROM HEADQUARTERS
—COMPILED BY FRANCES M. SCHUYLER*



*WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST
HOME MISSION SOCIETY*

2969 VERNON AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.



OFFICERS

<i>Honorary President</i>	MRS. J. N. CROUSE
<i>President</i>	MRS. A. G. LESTER
<i>First Vice-President</i>	MRS. GEORGE W. COLEMAN
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	MRS. L. A. CRANDALL
<i>Third Vice-President</i>	MRS. T. S. TOMPKINS
<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>	MRS. KATHERINE S. WESTFALL
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	MRS. F. L. MINER
<i>Editorial Secretary</i>	MISS FRANCES M. SCHUYLER
<i>Treasurer</i>	MRS. EMMA C. MARSHALL

ORGANIZATION

THE total number of Auxiliaries recorded in the Annual Report is 4,639; of this number 3,625 are Women's. 628 Young Women's, 386 Children's organizations.

The State Directors and Associational Directors have supervised the work of organization in the states, assisted by the general workers. Two states have effected state organizations during the year, these being union organizations for Home and Foreign Missions.

MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES

Missions	States and Territories	Stations or Head- quarters	Mis- sion- aries	Missions	States and Territories	Stations or Head- quarters	Mis- sion- aries
General Workers.....	8	9	10	Finns.....	1	1	1
American Populations				French.....	1	1	1
in West.....	9	11	13	Germans.....	11	14	21
Mill and Mining Popu- lations.....	4	4	6	Italians.....	5	12	26
Landing Place.....	1	1	2	Jews.....	1	1	1
				Syrians.....	1	1	1

Missions	States and Territories	Stations or Head- quarters	Mis- sion- aries
Danes and Norwegians.	6	6	7
Swedes.....	12	19	21
Slavic Races —			
Bohemians.....	1	1	1
Russians.....	1	1	1
Mixed Races.....	5	8	10
Poles.....	1	1	1
Indians.....	4	8	15
Negroes.....	13	20	34
Spanish-speaking people			
Cuba.....	1	6	7
Mexico.....	5	6	8
Porto Rico.....	3	3	8

Missions	States and Territories	Stations or Head- quarters	Mis- sion- aries
Oriental —			
Chinese.....	2	2	2
Japanese.....	1	1	3
Alaska.....	1	1	3
Total.....			204

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND MATRONS

Indians.....	2	4	11
Negroes.....	16	25	90
Chinese.....	2	5	14
Cuba.....	1	8	10
Mexico.....	1	5	22
Total.....			147
Total number of Missionaries, Teachers and Matrons.....			351

YOUNG WOMEN'S WORK

The ideal which the Board has for the work among the young women has not been realized, but progress is being made. Many of the states have young women's leaders who are now known as Assistant State Directors for work among young women and children. These leaders are in close touch with Young Women's Societies and are organizing new societies wherever it is possible. In New York, Ohio and Michigan splendid progress has been made. The Society needs the services of the brightest and best young women of the denomination to assume the task of winning their associates to an active interest in the needs of the world and of the home mission field as their specific.

LIGHT-BEARERS

As the building at the First Mesa is completed, the attention of the boys and girls of Junior age is turned to Mexico and to the needs of the children of that neglected country.

The number of boys and girls who have received certificates as Annual Members of our Light Bearers is 70; Life Members, 1. These boys and girls have contributed \$143.87 this year.

BABY BAND

The enrollment in Baby Band is 3,274, including 125 Life Members, and the contributions assist in the support of the kindergartens conducted by the Society.

PUBLICATIONS

"Tidings" has been merged into Missions, the magazine of the denomination, having a circulation of over 60,000. Millions of pages of literature have been issued by the Society during the year. This does not include several thousands of pages purchased from other organizations.

Mite boxes and envelopes for systematic giving have, also, been sent out in large numbers.

FINANCIAL

The budget for the year 1912-1913 called for \$165,225 from Women's Societies, Young Women's Societies and Sunday Schools; this, however, was reduced by the State Apportionment Committees to \$163,067.00; in addition to this amount \$49,967.00 were

needed to raise the entire budget for the year. The fiscal year closing March 31, 1913, shows the total receipts to be \$215,058.98. This with the \$500.00 on deposit in the office of the New England District and cash on hand April 1, 1912, of \$83.20, make the total amount available during the year, \$215,642.17. The total disbursements were \$201,464.37, on deposit in New England office \$500.00, leaving a cash balance April 1, 1913, of \$13,677.80.

In analyzing these receipts we feel we have cause to be very grateful for the progress made. The total receipts from Women's Societies, Young Women's Societies and Sunday Schools show an increase of \$19,000 over receipts from the same sources last year, or more than 10% of the amount reasonably expected from such sources, indicating a growth of interest in local churches. The receipts from legacies are considerably less than the preceding year, making it apparent that the estimated amount placed in the budget from legacies should be very conservative. The Board has been extremely careful to keep well within the budget appropriations, in order to prevent a deficit at the close of the year.

MISSIONARY FIELDS

I. **Indian.**—Field work among the Indians has been continued in Arizona, California, Nevada and Oklahoma by eleven missionaries.

In the fall two new workers were sent to Nevada, one to Reno and one to Fallon. The new building at Fallon is completed and the number of Indians attending the meetings is increasing. A new missionary has been sent to the First Mesa to be associated with Miss Abigail Johnson, and another to Saddle Mountain to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Topping. Two missionaries were appointed to the large field among the Sac and Fox Indians in Oklahoma.

The work among the Indians in Nevada and California has been yielding fruitage and justifies our effort to reach these people with the Gospel.

The missionaries working among the Monos in the hills of California have had the supreme happiness of seeing a large number baptized and a church organized as a result of their labors of less than five years.

Work among the Crows in Montana has been strengthened by the appointment of a missionary and teacher to Wyola, and a missionary and teacher to Lodge Grass.

Our Orphanage in Alaska is distinctively a work among neglected boys and girls of that territory, with the hope of winning them for Christ and training them to be good home-makers and citizens.

II. Foreign Populations.—With the increasing tide of immigration at our Eastern and Western gateways comes the increased responsibility. The work among the Germans and Scandinavians is of about equal importance in extent and number of missionaries. The responsibility of the denomination relative to the foreigner in our country increases more rapidly than has been possible to enlarge the number of fields and missionaries. Another difficulty is the great lack of trained women who can speak to these people in their own language. Again, the rapidity with which the foreigners, and especially Italians, are moving across the country, and forming settlements and large communities in the Middle States, Middle West and Pacific Coast States makes it necessary to consider establishing work in many centers. New missionaries have been sent to work among the Italians at Barre, Vt., and Lawrence, Mass., also Portland, Oregon; and additional workers among the Poles in Milwaukee, Wis., the Hungarians at West Pullman, Ill., also the foreign popu-

lation in Detroit, Mich. Four new missionaries have been sent to labor among the Scandinavians and one among the Germans.

III. Negroes.— The sympathetic service of the missionaries among the negroes has resulted in leading many of these people out

from darkness into the clear light of the Gospel.

Changes in conditions and in centers of population have led to an increasing demand for missionaries in the larger cities and in connection with some of the growing churches.

The interest in and the influence of the Fireside School work, founded by our veteran missionary, Miss Joanna P. Moore, has extended over the entire Southland. In addition to the missionaries many women have given volunteer service to increase the use and study of the Bible in the homes. The field work among the Negroes continues to reach homes and lives, uplifting and brightening many who would otherwise be untouched by the Gospel message. Having touched these lives the further duty and privilege of the missionary is that of constant watchcare, to develop and strengthen the life into Christian character. It is not enough to lead them out into the light, they need to be so taught that they can stand firm in the new life in spite of the temptations which come to them to go back to the old ways.

IV. Spanish-Speaking.—The revolution and political changes in Mexico have made the work in that country during the year most difficult. None of our American teachers or missionaries have left their fields because of these troubles but the work has suffered. The needs, however, are increasing, but no new work can be considered until the conditions in Mexico are more favorable than at present.

Splendid work is being done by our representatives in Cuba and Porto Rico, as well as among the Spanish-speaking peoples in Arizona and Southern California. One of our missionaries has been making investigations in San Diego relative to opening a station there among the Mexicans.

V. Orientals.—New China is calling across the Pacific and many of the Chinese are returning to their native land because of the changing conditions there. However, this ought to be a greater cause for diligence in pressing home the Gospel message and this is the constant aim of the missionaries working among these peoples. The restrictions regarding Japanese immigration have lessened the number of new arrivals from Japan; nevertheless, there is more work than can be cared for by the present workers, and many groups which are unreached.

VI. Mill and Mining Populations.—

The conditions in many of the mill and mining towns are such that our missionaries find a large and growing field of activity. Notwithstanding the great extent of the field and the neglected women and children, no new

missionaries have been sent to them. While not so classified, many of the missionaries among the foreign populations touch them in the mines and mills, in many localities.

VII. American Populations in the West.—For many years our Society has tried to hold up the banner of the cross in Utah, the stronghold of that dreadful blot on the escutcheon of our country—Mormonism. There have been victories; there have been defeats; we rejoice in the victories and know that the all-wise Father can make even defeat abound to His glory.

The great needy western states are calling to us for missionaries to help meet the new settlers as they establish their homes within their borders — to rally these people in the new land around the Sunday School and church — that these new settlements may be from their beginnings Christian centers and all these forces conserved to their upbuilding.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

The educational work of our Society is conducted in the schools among the Negroes, Indians, Orientals and Spanish-speaking peoples. In many instances the quickest way of reaching the children and the homes is through the schools, and among some of these nationalities it is the only way of gaining entrance into the lives of the people, and of reaching them with the Gospel message.

Negroes

The teachers and matrons of our Society are found in sixteen states and twenty-five different schools in the Southland. The type of school varies as the location and need demands, from the large professional schools, and the colleges, to the preparatory school, industrial training school, and the school for the younger boys and girls.

Orientals.—In San Francisco, Oakland, California, and Portland, Oregon, the Society conducts schools for Chinese boys and girls. The San Francisco school has a kindergarten, classes for young boys and girls and for older girls. The kindergarten is so crowded that the teacher and assistant have difficulty in caring for all who come. Some

of the older children are being attracted by the public school and this makes it important that the mission school should be kept up to the graded system, as through the children the contact with home is established and parents are attracted to the services at the Mission.

An excellent primary school is being conducted in Oakland. The school and mission at Portland have taken on new life recently.

Spanish-Speaking Peoples

Reports which come from Cuba indicate a successful year in the elementary schools and in the girls' department in the college at El Cristo. Schools opening with a small enrollment increase so rapidly that native assistants are soon required to relieve the American teacher. In every instance the schools are most closely allied to the church or mission. All mission work in Mexico has been conducted under difficulties because of the political disturbances, and in Mexico City the school was closed in February, just as the Society was making plans to move into a larger building and to start the much needed normal and boarding department. These plans will be developed as soon as conditions warrant, as it is essential for

the future success of our work in Mexico that we train our Christian young women to become teachers and missionaries.

Indians

At Bacone College two matrons and at the Murrow Indian Orphanage at Bacone two teachers and two matrons are caring for the welfare of the Indian boys and girls in those schools, and their influence has had much to do with the intellectual and spiritual development of the students. At Lodge Grass and at Wyola, Montana, the educational and industrial work among the Crow Indians is in charge of a teacher and matron at each station.

“Who stands back of this noble work? The Woman’s American Baptist Home Mission Society. Who are the women laboring in these needy fields? The missionaries of the society. These Christian women are showing forth the gospel of Christ, the power of God unto salvation. The Christian women have adopted the Master’s methods — they are in touch with the Master’s motives. There is nothing you cannot do. The dynamic of Christian religion is a power to-day. When you can tell how much power it took to take a dead man out of Joseph’s tomb and put him in the position of business manager of the

material and spiritual universe, then you can tell how much power of Christ there is in the life of the individual believer. The mightiest masterpiece is the enthronement of Christ in the individual." (Dr. J. A. Francis in address, Northern Baptist Convention, Philadelphia, June, 1911.)

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY TRAINING SCHOOL

My dear Girls:— In making this precious investment of your one treasure, your life, notice the command, "Go ye into all the world," and ask yourself the question, "Where shall I 'witness'?" The answer may send you to foreign fields, or your appointed sphere may be in distant, destitute places in our own country—among Indians, Chinese, Mormons, Negroes, or Mexicans — and it may be the destitute places over against your own door. Only be sure and not ask yourself the question, "Why?" but "Why not?"

Not all young women who hear this appeal are willing to sacrifice the ease of home, the pleasures of society, or the distinction of position for the self-denying life of

a missionary; but are all who are willing,
“thoroughly furnished” for such service?

When a young woman hears a voice calling
her to enter the ranks of Christian workers,
where can she go to receive needed training?

The Baptist Missionary Training School is
an institution under the auspices of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission
Society, where young women are prepared for all lines of
Christian work, whether on the home or foreign field, or as a
city, church, or Sunday-school missionary. It is located at
2969 Vernon Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Write the principal,
Mrs. A. E. Reynolds, for information regarding the school, and
if in Chicago call at headquarters and meet the matron, Miss
Ada F. Morgan, and look over our beautiful commodious
building.



A STUDENT'S ROOM

THE NEEDS OF AMERICAN MISSIONS

They are many and great. It is appalling to think that

in this broad land that we call Christian America, fifty-eight millions are unchurched. Can that be true? This fact and the fact that over a million foreigners come to our country in one year should rouse us to do more Home Mission work, to give more for American

Missions. We must vastly enlarge our foreign mission work in the home land.

The United States Government census shows that out of our ninety million inhabitants, about fifty-eight million are churchless, being identified with neither Catholic nor Protestant church of any sort. There is a great opportunity for mission work at our very door that must not be neglected.

Many parts of this country are growing at a rapid rate. Some cities increased over two hundred per cent in the last decade, and some whole states increased over one hundred per cent in population. In all these sections new churches and Bible schools must be planted.

Scripturally, logically, geographically, and seasonably, the



DOMESTIC SCIENCE ROOM

very first obligation of every Church is to the Home field. "Ye shall be my Witnesses both in Jerusalem, and throughout Judea, Samaria, and unto the uttermost." To the outreaching arm of the Church to "the uttermost part," beginning from Jerusalem, the adjacent county

and state present the first opportunities. The enlargement of our work in the several states is fundamental to every other benevolent and Missionary enterprise. If our great army of Missionaries advancing against the enemy has no adequate base of supplies upon which to depend for recruits and funds, it is marching to ultimate defeat.

If a city of a million inhabitants were transplanted from Europe to America, the Church would at once accept it as her special task to evangelize it and take it for Christ, not alone to save the city, but to save the nation. During 1910, 1,041,570 immigrants landed on our shores. A million opportunities to the Church, a million souls to be won for Christ, a million blessings or a million curses to the nation, to be determined by the answer the Church gives to their coming!

That the immigrants settle in the city is evidenced by the following figures: New York City's population is composed of 484,193 Russians, 340,770 Italians, 278,137 Germans,

252,672 Irish, and others too numerous to mention. Here we find also over 1,000,000 Jews and 1,413,775 Catholics. The mere statement of the above fact suggests the problems that force themselves upon the Church. This we must face, not only for America's sake, but for the world's sake.

*Shall we withhold from a full supply?
Shall we not heed that others die?
Shall we not give of means and mind
The hungry to feed, the lost to find?
A call is now sounding for you and for me,
Not only from nations far over the sea,
But it comes from the lands that lie at our feet,
It comes from the sinful we pass on the street,
It comes from the homes of want and of woe,
It comes to our ears — wherever we go.
O hear! The Master is calling.*





